

To our Readers.
We have volunteered for the war, and will say a word, in parting, to our friends.

We have denounced unflinchingly the annexation of Texas, as a bold, flagrant scheme, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful and degrading act—degrading alike to the Government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it.

The one is perfected; Texas, unfortunately, is a part of our Union—The other is just begun. That the war with Mexico might easily have been avoided—that the commonest regard for justice, and a moderate share of prudence, on the part of the Government, could have prevented it—is palpable as the day.

But though this be so, we cannot change the fact. War exists. It has been declared by a Government chosen by the people themselves. We submit, therefore, as good citizens, to the law of the land, and to give that government our support. Resistance to it now would be rebellion; if general, anarchy, in its worst form, would be the result.

Congress, as well as the country, is of this opinion. The Whigs, predicting the result long ago, have steadily opposed the policy that led to this war; yet, when it was forced upon them, and hostilities avowed, they rallied as one man in support of the government. The preamble to the resolutions in Congress, declaring that war exists by the act of Mexico, is a lie—a nefarious trap set by demagogues to catch their opponents. As such, we have denounced, and do denounce it; but, making this protest, we should have done as the Whigs did—have voted whatever supplies of men and money were asked for, holding the President responsible before the country and the world.

Our opinion is, that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun, should be pressed with vigor. It is the only alternative left. Clouds and darkness, in consequence, rest upon our path in the future; but it has to be trod. We act upon this necessity, and do not hesitate to support the Government—to fight all its battles, and to fight for it as long as it is not against the South, nor the people of the South, but against slavery; and when there is a common foe in the field, and the summons comes to the citizen soldier, we know, and can know but one country and one duty, and would not urge another to go where we are not willing ourselves to lead.

But in taking this step, we shall neither shut our eyes to a vile and wicked policy, nor close our lips against the mercenary spirit which has involved the country in the horrors of war. With our harness on, we feel, indeed, a more uncomprehending determination to resist the giant cause of all this mischief; a stronger will than ever to overturn a corrupt dynasty, and elect as rulers, freemen who will stand by and defend the free. Not a jot of principle do we give up! Not a hair's breadth of sentiment, of opinion, or of opposition, shall we yield to the curse which, vampire-like, is sucking away the life-blood of the nation, and which, unless shaken off for ever, will destroy the Republic, while glutting its infernal lust.

The people of the United States have a hard task before them. The public offices of the country, these many years, have been filled, for the most part, by demagogues, who have sported with the public weal, as children with their holiday purchases! And paid adherents, and a hireling press, have labored to gloss and glorify their selfishness, and even while perpetrating and perfecting their gigantic schemes of fraud, to embody their names in the public mind, as the essence of American greatness. We must be purged of this rottenness. There can be no safety, security, or stability to liberty or property, until we are. Now, as the only constitutional remedy the people have is through the ballot box, there must be established a sound and healthy public opinion, whereby worthy and honest men shall be put in the places of the unworthy and dishonest. For this end, let all who are for peace and progress—let, especially, every friend of freedom, to whatever party he may belong—unite, and heart to heart and hand in hand, labor with lusty sinew and ceaseless energy, until the CONSTITUTION and UNIVERSAL LIBERTY shall be acknowledged of all men.

Good friends for whom we can vouch, who know us, and who have stood by us from the beginning, will conduct the *True American* while we are away. They will be trammelled in nothing. No position taken by us, or necessary to be taken by them, in behalf of freedom, will they abandon or hesitate to assume. For the right, for justice, for universal liberty, they will plead as strongly and fearlessly as ever! Our paper is *in* the State, in Eastern Tennessee, in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. Let the reader glance at his map, and see what an inland would be made upon slavery if the people of this large region were roused against it! That they can be—that in our humble way we are hastening on this result, we know. Not for ourselves, then, but for the cause, do we ask the friends of freedom to sustain the *True American*.

Pointed.
Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on the 1st inst., stated his belief that the Oregon controversy would be settled and a permanent boundary established before the adjournment of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster, would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, positive and reliable, of the fact.

Oregon—Important.
We learn from very good authority, says the Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Packenham has received instructions from his government, by the steamer *Hibernia*, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer, substantially, the proposition suggested some time since by Mr. McLane, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz. latitude 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Foot It Up.
Mr. Webster, in a debate in the United States Senate on the 5th of June, states the military expenses of the country at the rate of half a million of dollars per day! Why, the sum spent for war purposes could educate every boy and purchase every slave in the land. The people, in their patriotic spirit, never mind the expense! Would to heaven they were as eager to do justice and show mercy.

New Hampshire.
The two Houses of the New Hampshire Legislature met in convention the 5th of June, and elected Anthony Colby Governor of the State for the ensuing year. On the same day he took the oath of office, and delivered his message.

And such a message, coming as it does from New Hampshire! It must gladden the hearts of patriots everywhere, to read it. It is free from the cant of party, and the slang of demagogues. It is earnest in whatever may improve the condition and elevate the character of the people. On the subject of slavery, Gov. Colby speaks out like a man. He says:

Our is a country of benevolent principles; and, Southern slavery excepted, of unequalled liberty. This exception at variance with the doctrine of popular liberty—at variance with our declaration of liberty and equal rights, and repugnant to our moral sense, was established upon us by the framers of our Constitution, whose palliation for the ad-

mission of so great a blot upon our system was, the weak and embarrassed condition of the country at the close of the Revolutionary war. But what can be said of the present generation in the United States? Grasping territory for the purpose of increasing human misery! Texas has been annexed to the United States for no higher object than to perpetuate an institution which degrades the human race and dishonors the God of Heaven. For doing this, there is no excuse that will avail our country before a righteous Judge. Let New Hampshire wipe out the stain which has been flung upon her by party machinery, set an motion by the Baltimore convention, whereby she has been made to act contrary to the true spirit of her original democracy, and contrary to the true feelings of three-fourths of her citizens. While we of the North are not permitted to remain in a Southern State, by our agents, for the purpose of obtaining justice, let us render good for evil, and say to our Southern brethren, of whatever rank or color, that if they come into New Hampshire they may enjoy equal liberty with us; and if any be claimed as servants or slaves, let a right to their services, founded on mutual contract, be shown to the satisfaction of a New Hampshire jury. If Congress have not the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it would look better for them to remove the seat of Government to some Free State.

The following is the vote by which the vacancies in the Senate were filled; every Member elect to either House being present.

White & Parker 140
No. 3 James W. Foster 140
" 2 Wm. W. Foster 140
" 6 Athens Harrison 135
" 9 Nathaniel Kimball 135
" 11 James Hamilton 135
" 12 Sylvanus Hove 135

Mr. Hale has been elected U. S. Senator.

Onward still!
There is something cheering in these words—We like to hear them; and, whether spoken or sung, they revive the weary of heart, and cheer the bold in action.

"God helps those who help themselves."—Most true. But when standing alone, and struggling alone, though the body be strong, the spirit is weighed down, and grows faint at the herculean task it has to do. The cheer then, from a brother, heartily given, comes like a voice from heaven, and nerves almost with heaven's strength.

The friends of freedom in Kentucky have taken their stand. They are known. Every battery which could be brought to bear against them has been used by slaveholders without intermission. But their ranks are unbroken, and recruits are coming in, and the voices of the free ring out clear and strong against human bondage.

Other people, like ourselves, have their difficulties and struggles. In Great Britain the oppressed have greater odds to contend against than we. Yet,

Manfully, with tongue and pen,
Truthfully, as honest men,
They fight the fight of freedom.

Shall we lag behind? Let us catch the spirit of one of their bards, and say or sing as he said and sung, and to his oppressed countrymen:

Onward, brothers! though we're weary,
Though the way seem long and dreary,
Pause not now to view the foe;
Flee not now to flight; not at the last;
Nerve each heart
De-rail the rascals; pass—
Onward! onward still!

Onward! for a nation's eyes
Are fixed upon us now;
Haggard men with doleful cries,
And men of thoughtful brow;
Faded women, whose eyes are stealing
Down their pale cheeks, as they're kneeling
By their babes, and madly pray
That God who gave, would take away
Their infants were the coming day.

"God helps those who help themselves."
Will ye, then, like supple slaves,
Cower to the tyrant's will?
Stand to it, ye men of manly soul,
With folded arms, the misery
That lies in waiting in your woof,
Whilst ye coldly stand aloof;
Be a finger to a nation's pain;
A nation's pain! What would ye be
Yourselves with doleful cries,
And doleful names of men?
Onward! let no lagging hand
De-rail our march, and pass—
Onward! onward still!

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in the slave states, and just so far as they have influence, degrade all laborers in the free!

Yet, men of toil in these free states, encourage papers and parties who seek to uphold the slavery of the south. Shame upon their cowardice! Shame upon the traitor spirit in them, which would dishonor their own noble calling! Labor is a blessing. It is God's means given to us to make men of ourselves, and to stamp upon human life the law of love and progress. It is the hope of freedom. Let not those, therefore, who live by it, and who expect their sons and daughters to live by it, do anything in their day to dishonor it!

Moving of the Waters.
A year has not rolled round since the mob of Lexington declared that liberty of speech should not exist in Kentucky, and to make good their fiat, destroyed the only free press in it.

Since that time we have trebled our subscription in Kentucky, and every week brings us the names of new and open adherents to the cause. In many instances a club of poor white laborers unite and take one paper. Indeed there are few counties in the State where we cannot number many friends, and where there is not leaven enough to leaven the whole lump.

But, though aware of this steady increase of the friends of freedom, we were not prepared to find any portion of the people of any county of the State, ready to make a public movement on the subject of slavery. It is not so easy to overcome public opinion so far as to take this step. But the men of Lewis county have proved themselves to be men. They have sent us the following call.

A CALL TO C. M. CLAY.
Whereas, it is the constitutional right of the people of these United States freely to discuss whatever subject may involve their interests; and whereas, the subject of slavery is now inevitably before the minds of the people, and calling upon them for action; And whereas, Mr. C. M. Clay is a citizen and a native of our State, and has consecrated his time, his talents, his property, his life, to the cause of emancipation; And whereas, his character and positions are variously respected, and we wish to hear for ourselves; And whereas, free and open discussion is one of the best methods of manifesting whatever is true, and of exposing whatever is false; Therefore,

Resolved, that we, as citizens of Lewis county, without respect to party, invite Mr. C. M. Clay to come on the 4th of July, and address us on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation—a subject we conceive deeply involving the interests of the whole of the American people.

John D. Tully, Miner Barrett,
Robert Toler, David Gillespie,
Melvin Maple, David Gillespie,
John Hillis, Franklin Osborn,
John Hillis, Milton Evans,
John Hillis, John Osborn,
Jacob Cup, Samuel Rednowen,
John G. Fee, William H. Hanna,
Alexander Smith, William Osborn,
Oliver B. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall,
William B. Marshall, John B. Marshall,
Henson G. Tull, Thomas Forman,
James Meadows, Andrew Meadows.

The friend who communicates this call writes us a long and encouraging letter, and all that we regret is, that we are not able to answer his request, and to comply with the call of the noble friends of freedom in Lewis, at the time specified. We decline neither. We merely postpone the day of asserting in Lewis, "the constitutional right of the people of these United States, freely to discuss whatever subject may involve their interests." If we live to return to our native State, we shall answer the "call" of the men of Lewis, so that they may "hear for themselves"—shall meet face to face—and reason with them on the subject of "Slavery and Emancipation."

We feel cheered by this move more strongly than we have language to express. The very wording of the call shows that the men who have signed it are men of decision and thought. They know what they are about. And the spirit apparent on the face of the call is at once enlarged and Christian. To declare what is true and expose what is false—to do justice to the injured—to maintain noble ends of the men of Lewis. Thanks, friends, for your stand in behalf of liberty! The day will come when you will glory in it as the proudest act of your lives.

To show the spirit of a large portion of the people of Lewis, we quote the following extract from a friend in Lewis.

CARIN CREEK P. O., LEWIS.
GO, CLAY, MAY 27, 1846.
Long live C. M. Clay, that he may edit the *True American*, and write such pieces as "Onward!"—(See *True American*, May 6th.)—said a neighbor farmer to me this morning. "I wish every man in Lewis county could see that piece, and see how it is that slavery affects him and his child." And said the same man, a great work is going on in our country in the public mind in reference to this question of slavery. And said he, if the change continues to go on for the next twelve months in the same ratio that it has done for the last few months, the anti-slavery sentiment will be double what it now is. Said he, I know a number of men just in this neighborhood, who declare they never will again vote for a slaveholder or one who is an apologist for slavery.

The anti-slavery sentiment of this county will soon be embodied and definitely known, and the fact will be made known that no man, whether Whig or Democrat, can have their votes who is either a practical slaveholder or an apologist for slavery.

The cause of emancipation is onward! But the object of this letter is to present to you a call of the people to come to Lewis county and address them on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation.

"I Am Where They Are."
We thought, since the respectable and gentlemanly mob of the 18th, that outbreaks had ceased. But there are occasionally small doings in this way, and it would be hardly fair to pass them by without notice.

On the 4th, S. P. Chase, of Cincinnati, undertook to address a meeting in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Signs were soon given that this privilege would not be allowed. A mob gathered, and thought, by means of rotten eggs, and other gentlemanly appliances, to break up the meeting, and drive away the speaker. In this they were mistaken. Their cowardice was defied, and their mean spirit of riot foiled.

While Mr. Chase was speaking, a shout exclaimed, "Why don't you go where the slaves are?" "I am where they are!" was his cutting reply. "What slavery can be worse than that where free discussion—the only safe-guard of liberty—is suppressed by violence? Who are slaves if you are not, that resort to this violence; or who submit voluntarily or by compulsion to it?" The poor curs could not stand this rebuke. They slunk away, ashamed doubtless of their meanness and cowardice.

The reply of Mr. Chase is a many one, and worth being put on record. "I am where they are." True to the letter! Wherever bodies of men in the free States tend themselves to violence, they are the tools of slavery, and fit to wear their galling bonds. And the North has to clear itself from this kind of treachery before it can claim to be free; to purge from its soil the spirit that was manifested in Colerain before it can preach liberty in the South.

State of Wisconsin.
A bill has passed the House to authorize the Territory of Wisconsin to form a Constitution for a State government, and for the admission of the new State into the Union.

The State of Iowa.
The Convention in Iowa have completed an order Constitution of State government, and adjourned. The boundaries set forth in the preamble to the Constitution have been incorporated into the bill before the House of Representatives.

for authorizing the formation of a State government for Iowa. The act allows the new State two Representatives in Congress until the next census. The new State, in a short time, he duly organized and admitted into the Union as such.

Fanner's College.
We have read with profit and pleasure the addresses delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Fanner's College, Hamilton county, Ohio, April 13, 1846; by R. H. Bishop, D. D., and J. W. Scott, D. D.

We rejoice wherever we hear of the establishment of such institutions, and we trust the day will soon be when annual labor will be necessary part of every learned institution in the land. We look upon them as safeguards to society, as among the best means to perpetuate purity and freedom.

Suppose every boy in the land was taught to labor, could labor ever become degraded? Suppose every boy, as a part of his education, was made master of some trade, must he not, in consequence, be more useful and intelligent? The truth is, if we examine this subject critically, we shall find that manual labor, connected with intellectual studies, is the truest means yet discovered of developing the whole man.

We are apt to suppose, because our institutions are free, that our people must ever remain so. This is a mistake. If manumission be our God, if we be servile in spirit, no laws can make us free. We cannot go beyond our own spirit; just as we be pure or impure, levated or degraded, shall that be, noble or ignoble honest or dishonest.

If we look at thold world of the new, we shall find one cause closely connected with every mischief that befalls society. It is the establishment by law, or public opinion, of an aristocracy. Nor does it matter whichever it is, or what. If the law, as in England, confers titles and privileges upon the few, or if, as here, money, politics, or slavery, secures it through public opinion, the result in both cases will be the same, and nothing can prevent it. Our policy, hence, is clear. It is to exert every means which shall diffuse education and elevate labor, and to make the one progress with the other.

The position of the free States is most favorable for the establishment of manual labor schools. There are but two drawbacks that we know of, European and Southern influence. A man must be blind not to see that aristocracy in Great Britain is the cause of the sufferings and ignorance of the masses there. What is the laborer on the farm in England but a serf? And as the serf was so will the son be! And it is against this aristocratic spirit that the agitators in Great Britain have been directed; for public opinion there is enlightened enough to know that the aristocracy have borne down and trodden upon the poor, that they might rest themselves upon nobles of the land, upon their hard and unceasing toil. And that American must be heartless, as well as blind, who does not see the same giant curse in slavery, as it exists in our own country. It is out of the unpaid labor of the blacks that the master feeds the means to support his indolence and minister to his pride. Come what may, he is safe; and he cares not, if, in addition to the wrongs done to the African, he degrades the poor white, knocking him with the sight of a freedom which he never to enjoy. In both, contempt for labor—contempt for the laboring classes themselves—has grown up into a fixed law, until the privileged few, feel as if it were theirs by right, to wring out from the sweat of a half-paid and degraded toil their own honors and emoluments.

We would, therefore, if we had the power, convert every school and college into a manual labor institution; not only that we might resist every bad European influence, but that we might check at once, and for ever, every home aggression upon the poor and needy. And we believe this would go far towards doing it; for the boy taught to labor, would be sure to respect labor. Nor is this all. Among the masses, and this would, if general, establish a union between classes which must not only destroy caste, but develop, through that union, a higher influence than has ever yet been exerted upon society. Wherein does the demagogue now obtain his power? Upon what does he plant himself, and stand up a man of power among his fellows? The source of his strength lies in the hate of the many against the few, of the poor against the rich. And why is it that good men among us fail so often to get the ear of the masses when they seek only to benefit and bless them? It is because of the distrust which exists towards the upper classes—a distrust fed and fanned by the demagogue, yet created by society itself. But start our youth right, educate them to labor, teach them from habit and principle to love it, and not only would they gain the ear of the laboring classes, because they honor and respect them, but they would control the demagogue, by removing from among us many of those glaring evils which avare at the North, and slavery at the South, have so deeply embedded in our country.

We have called and considered ourselves conservative. But we know, as most reflecting men know, that there is no hope for any cause whatever except as we reach and influence the masses of men. It is all right that property should be protected. We go as far as he who goes the farthest on this point. But there is something higher and more sacred than property—the souls of men; and these truth we have yet to learn, before we can look for anything like stability, or endurance, under any government upon earth. The boy nursed amid crime and infamy is hazy, because, in his madness lust, he fires the dwelling of the wealthy man. The law fixes his guilt and punishment. But who is responsible for his want of means in obtaining a right education? That hand of his would have been ready to do noble deeds as to plant the fire-brand beneath the rich man's house, if it had been early and wisely directed; and the father and mother of that boy, if fairly dealt by, would have made as good and useful citizens as the roughest in the land.

And what is wanting, in our country, to give the poor and the ignorant this right education? What is needed, if you please, to check crime, and stay the increase of criminals? Just the very thing which manual labor schools profess to have at heart, as their aim and end—the education of labor—the making of labor, in itself, really and truly, a badge of honor—and thereby removing envy, jealousy, hate, varice, and the angry competition, which, hourly, are plunging society deeper and deeper into social ill and difficulty.

If correct in these opinions—if it be true that manual labor schools tend to break down exclusiveness, in any and every form—to establish a generous sympathy between all classes of society, to make real and effective the great doctrine of freedom and of Christianity, the brotherhood of man—let them, by all means, be encouraged and made as common as the schools in our land.

But, independent of these considerations, we wonder that wealthy men do not make it a point to direct their attention to this subject for the "schooling" of their own children. What kind of education do they get at schools and colleges? For what are they fit when they graduate? In the majority of cases, they have learned enough to be good for nothing. They enter a lawyer's office, and yawn over Coke and Blackstone, without beginning to comprehend the system they teach; or, they go forth as gentlemen, having nothing to do, and expected to do nothing; or, worse still, they learn to play the part of heartless politicians—having neither sympathy with, nor knowledge of the people. And what do they? They

live and die without having had one noble purpose, or leaving a single impress, for good, upon society! Would it be thus, if trained early and effectively, at a manual labor school, or college? Labor, we know, develops energy of character. A man habituated to it cannot well be enervated by physical indolence, and there is no such thing about him as stagnation in mind or body. The boy, consequently, so trained, would have all his energies roused, and consider labor after he had quit college, generally as essential to his happiness and growth. Instead of being a lounge, he would be a "worky." Instead of belonging to the class of the do-nothing gentlemen, he would be a man.

We thank Drs. Bishop and Scott for their excellent and sensible addresses, and trust that the liberal minded farmers and merchants of Hamilton county, Ohio, who have established the Fanner's College, will reap a rich reward in the good that may grow out of it. Their aim is a high one. It is worthy the sympathy and support of every genuine patriot and good citizen.

The following persons compose the Board of Directors: E. M. Gregory, Joseph Longworth, Edward Hunt, John Matson, Algernon S. Foster, Jacob Dennis, Giles Richards, Charles Cheney, Thomas B. Wetherby, John W. Caldwell, Paul C. Huston, John McKim, Timothy Kirby, James Huston, S. F. Cary.

At a meeting of the Directors, held April 13th, 1846, the following officers were elected for one year: E. M. GREGORY, President. CHARLES CHENEY, Secy. S. F. CARY, Treasurer.

THOMAS B. WETHERBY, S. F. CARY, CHARLES CHENEY, JOHN W. CALDWELL, TIMOTHY KIRBY, PAUL C. HUSTON. Executive Comtee.

New Hampshire! All Hail!
The new Legislature of regenerated New Hampshire convened at Concord on Wednesday, 3d inst., and organized after the right fashion. The following letter from our correspondent shows how the ball was opened:

Friend Tribune: The Legislature met to-day, and the House has just organized as follows: John P. Hale of Dover—Speaker—139
Of course, the House gave its own Speaker. Of course, the House gave its own Speaker. Of course, the House gave its own Speaker.

For Clerk: Thomas J. Harris, Concord—140
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